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Pomme de Terre Reservoir, Polk and Hickory Counties, Missouri

National Eutrophication Survey, Las Vegas, Nev

Prepared for

Environmental Monitoring and Support Lab, Las Vegas, Nev

Feb 77

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U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
NATIONAL EUTROPHICATION SURVEY

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Report
on
Pomme De Terre Reservoir
Polk and Hickory Counties
Missouri
EPA Region VII
Working Paper No. 548

With the cooperation of the
Missouri Department of Natural Resources
and the
Missouri National Guard
February, 1977

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(Please read Instructions on the reverse before completing)

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16. ABSTRACT:

Annual total phosphorus and total nitrogen loadings to the lake were estimated and subdivided according to either point or non-point source origin. An assessment of the lake's trophic condition and limiting nutrient is also provided. All data collected by the U.S.E.P.A. National Eutrophication Survey during the one year study of the lake and its tributaries are included in the report.

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REPORT ON POMME DE TERRE RESERVOIR

POLK AND HICKORY COUNTIES, MISSOURI

EPA REGION VII

by

National Eutrophication Survey

Water and Land Monitoring Branch
Monitoring Applications Laboratory
Environmental Monitoring & Support Laboratory
Las Vegas, Nevada

and

Eutrophication Survey Branch
Corvallis Environmental Research Laboratory
Corvallis, Oregon

Working Paper No. 548

OFFICE OF RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT
U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

February 1977

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FOREWORD

The National Eutrophication Survey was initiated in 1972 in response to an Administration commitment to investigate the nationwide threat of accelerated eutrophication to freshwater lakes and reservoirs.

OBJECTIVES

The Survey was designed to develop, in conjunction with state environmental agencies, information on nutrient sources, concentrations, and impact on selected freshwater lakes as a basis for formulating comprehensive and coordinated national, regional, and state management practices relating to point source discharge reduction and nonpoint source pollution abatement in lake watersheds.

ANALYTIC APPROACH

The mathematical and statistical procedures selected for the Survey's eutrophication analysis are based on related concepts that:

a. A generalized representation or model relating sources, concentrations, and impacts can be constructed.

b. By applying measurements of relevant parameters associated with lake degradation, the generalized model can be transformed into an operational representation of a lake, its drainage basin, and related nutrients.

c. With such a transformation, an assessment of the potential for eutrophication control can be made.

LAKE ANALYSIS

In this report, the first stage of evaluation of lake and watershed data collected from the study lake and its drainage basin is documented. The report is formatted to provide state environmental agencies with specific information for basin planning [§303(e)], water quality criteria/standards review [§303(c)], clean lakes [§314(a,b)], and water quality monitoring [§106 and §305(b)] activities mandated by the Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments of 1972.

Beyond the single lake analysis, broader based correlations between nutrient concentrations (and loading) and trophic condition are being made to advance the rationale and data base for refinement of nutrient water quality criteria for the Nation's freshwater lakes. Likewise, multivariate evaluations for the relationships between land use, nutrient export, and trophic condition, by lake class or use, are being developed to assist in the formulation of planning guidelines and policies by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and to augment plans implementation by the states.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The staff of the National Eutrophication Survey (Office of Research and Development, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency) expresses sincere appreciation to the Missouri Department of Natural Resources for professional involvement, to the Missouri National Guard for conducting the tributary sampling phase of the Survey, and to those Missouri wastewater treatment plant operators who provided effluent samples and flow data.

The staff of the Missouri Department of Natural Resources, James Wilson, Director; the Division of Environmental Quality, Ken Karch, Director; and the Water Quality Program, James Odendahl, Director, provided invaluable lake documentation and counsel during the Survey, reviewed the preliminary reports and provided critiques most useful in the preparation of this Working Paper series.

Major General Charles M. Kiefner, the Adjutant General of Missouri, and Project Officer Captain Donald L. Wellen, who directed the volunteer efforts of the Missouri National Guardsmen, are also gratefully acknowledged for their assistance to the Survey.

NATIONAL EUTROPHICATION SURVEY

STUDY LAKES

STATE OF MISSOURI

LAKE NAME	COUNTY
Clearwater Lake	Reynolds
Pomme de Terre Reservoir	Polk, Hickory
Stockton Reservoir	Dade, Polk, Cedar
Lake Taneycomo	Taney
Thomas Hill Reservoir	Macon, Randolph
Lake Wappapello	Wayne, Butler

POMME DE TERRE RESERVOIR

REPORT ON POMME DE TERRE RESERVOIR, MISSOURI

STORET NO. 2902

I. CONCLUSIONS

A. Trophic Condition:*

Based upon field observations and survey data, Pomme de Terre Reservoir is considered eutrophic, i.e., nutrient rich and highly productive. Whether such nutrient enrichment is to be considered beneficial or deleterious is determined by its actual or potential impact upon designated beneficial water uses of each lake.

Chlorophyll a values ranged from a low of 2.2 µg/l to a high of 20.9 µg/l in the summer with a mean of 11.0 µg/l. Low Secchi disc visibility (mean 127 cm) and high potential for primary productivity, as measured by algal assay control yield, were reported. Of the six Missouri lakes sampled in 1974, one had greater median total phosphorus levels, three had greater median inorganic nitrogen values, and one had greater median dissolved orthophosphorus levels than Pomme de Terre Reservoir.

The Missouri Department of Natural Resources (manuscript) reports that the dissolved oxygen in Pomme de Terre Reservoir often depletes in the hypolimnion during summer stratification, resulting in production of hydrogen sulfide in the lower reaches

*See Appendix E.

of the lake. Survey limnologists reported no problem algal blooms or macrophyte growths during their visits to the lake.

B. Rate-Limiting Nutrient:

Algal assay results indicate that Pomme de Terre Reservoir was limited by available phosphorus levels. Spikes with phosphorus or nitrogen and phosphorus simultaneously resulted in increased assay yields. Addition of nitrogen alone did not stimulate a growth response. The ratios of available nitrogen to orthophosphorus (N/P) in sampled waters further substantiate phosphorus limitation.

C. Nutrient Controllability:

1. Point sources -

Point sources contributed 34.3% of the total phosphorus load to Pomme de Terre Reservoir. The city of Bolivar wastewater treatment plant contributed 23.6% of the total load, and the city of Buffalo contributed 6.7%.

The calculated phosphorus loading of 0.66 g $P/m^2/yr$ to Pomme de Terre Reservoir is about twice the loading proposed by Vollenweider (1975) for an oligotrophic lake and slightly above the eutrophic load. Reduction of phosphorus loading from known point sources would drop loading to below Vollenweider's eutrophic loading and be expected to improve the water quality of Pomme de Terre Reservoir.

2. Nonpoint sources -

The total phosphorus load from nonpoint sources accounted for 65.7% of the load reaching Pomme de Terre Reservoir. The Pomme de Terre River contributed 46.5% while minor tributaries and immediate drainage contributed 4.5% of the total.

II. LAKE AND DRAINAGE BASIN CHARACTERISTICS

Lake and drainage basin characteristics are itemized below. Lake morphometric data were provided by the Missouri Clean Water Commission. Tributary flow data were provided by the Missouri District Office of the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS). Outlet drainage area includes the lake surface area. Mean hydraulic retention time was obtained by dividing the lake volume by the mean flow of the outlet. Precipitation values are estimated by methods as outlined in National Eutrophication Survey (NES) Working Paper No. 175. A table of metric/English conversions is included as Appendix A.

A. Lake Morphometry:

1. Surface area: 31.65 km^2.
2. Mean depth: 9.5 meters.
3. Maximum depth: 24.1 meters.
4. Volume: 300.675 x 10^6 m^3.
5. Mean hydraulic retention time: 314 days.

B. Tributary and Outlet:
(See Appendix B for flow data)

1. Tributaries -

Name	Drainage area(km²)	Mean flow (m³/sec)
A-2 Pomme de Terre River	714.8	4.97
B-1 Lindley River	292.8	2.60
E-1 Dry Fork Creek	77.7	0.45
Minor tributaries and immediate drainage -	470.8	3.79
Totals	1,561.1	11.81
2. Outlet - A-1 Pomme de Terre River	1,592.8	11.07

C. Precipitation:

1. Year of sampling: 110.8 cm.
2. Mean annual: 99.8 cm.

III. LAKE WATER QUALITY SUMMARY

Pomme de Terre Reservoir was sampled three times during the open-water season of 1974 by means of a pontoon-equipped Huey helicopter. Each time, samples for physical and chemical parameters were collected from five stations on the lake (Station 05 was sampled only twice) and from a number of depths at each station (see map, page 9). During each visit, depth-integrated samples were collected from each station for chlorophyll a analysis and phytoplankton identification and enumeration. During the first and last visits, 18.9-liter depth-integrated samples were composited for algal assays. Maximum depths sampled were 22.9 meters at Station 01, 19.5 meters at Station 02, 9.1 meters at Station 03, 12.2 meters at Station 04, and 3.0 meters at Station 05. For a more detailed explanation of NES methods, see NES Working Paper No. 175.

The results obtained are presented in full in Appendix C and are summarized in III-A for waters at the surface and at the maximum depth for each site. Results of the phytoplankton counts and chlorophyll a determinations are included in III-B. Results of the limiting nutrient study are presented in III-C.

B. Biological Characteristics:

1. Phytoplankton -

Sampling Date	Dominant Genera	Algal Units per ml
04/08/74	1. Melosira	1,524
	2. Stephanodiscus	1,001
	3. Cryptomonas	334
	4. Euglena	333
	5. Chlamydomonas	238
	Other genera	285
	Total	3,715
06/20/74	1. Aphanizomenon	887
	2. Cyclotella	881
	3. Carteria	493
	4. Cryptomonas	444
	5. Chroomonas	394
	Other genera	1,677
	Total	4,782
10/08/74	1. Melosira	1,233
	2. Dactylococcopsis	596
	3. Chroomonas	340
	4. Crucigenia	266
	5. Scenedesmus	170
	Other genera	596
	Total	3,191

F. Chlorophyll a -

Sampling Date	Station Number	Chlorophyll a (ug/l)
04/08/74	01	9.8
	02	9.8
	03	14.2
	04	8.8
	05	****
06/20/74	01	13.2
	02	11.9
	03	2.2
	04	4.5
	05	20.9
10/08/74	01	6.8
	02	5.0
	03	8.3
	04	6.4
	05	10.6

C. Limiting Nutrient Study:

1. Autoclaved, filtered, and nutrient spiked -

a. 04/08/74 - Stations 01-04

Spike(mg/l)	Ortho P Conc.(mg/l)	Inorganic N Conc.(mg/l)	Maximum Yield (mg/l dry wt.)
Control	0.020	0.645	8.1
0.05 P	0.070	0.645	18.6
0.05 P + 1.0 N	0.070	1.645	21.7
1.00 N	0.020	1.645	8.7

b. 10/08/74 - Stations 01, 04, 06

Control	0.020	0.156	2.1
0.05 P	0.070	0.156	6.1
0.05 P + 1.0 N	0.070	1.156	16.2
1.00 N	0.020	1.156	1.7

c. 10/08/74 - Stations 02, 03

Control	0.033	0.131	1.8
0.05 P	0.083	0.131	4.1
0.05 P + 1.0 N	0.083	1.131	16.2
1.00 N	0.033	1.131	1.6

2. Discussion -

The control yields of the assay alga, Selenastrum capricornutum, indicate that the potentials for primary production at the times of sampling were high on Pomme de Terre Reservoir. Increased growth of the test algae in response to an addition of orthophosphorus indicates that the lake was limited by phosphorus during the spring and fall sampling. Spikes with nitrogen and orthophosphorus simultaneously resulted in maximum yield. The addition of nitrogen alone did not stimulate a growth beyond the control yield.

The N/P ratios in sampled waters of 30/1 in the spring, 16/1 in the summer, and 29/1 in the fall further indicate phosphorus limitation (an N/P ratio of 14/1 or greater generally reflects phosphorus limitation).

IV. NUTRIENT LOADINGS
(See Appendix D for data)

For the determination of nutrient loadings, the Missouri National Guard collected monthly near-surface grab samples from each of the tributary sites indicated on the map (page v), except for the high runoff months of May and June when two samples were collected. Sampling was begun in September 1974, and was completed in August 1975.

Through an interagency agreement, stream flow estimates for the year of sampling and a "normalized" or average year were provided by the Missouri District Office of the USGS for the tributary sites nearest the lake.

In this report, nutrient loads for sampled tributaries were determined by using a modification of a USGS computer program for calculating stream loadings. Nutrient loads indicated for tributaries are those measured minus known point source loads, if any.

Nutrient loadings for unsampled "minor tributaries and immediate drainage" ("ZZ" of USGS) were estimated by using the mean annual nutrient loads, in $kg/km^2/yr$, in Dry Creek Fork at Station E-1, and multiplying the means by the ZZ area in km^2.

The operator of the Bolivar wastewater treatment plant provided monthly effluent samples and corresponding flow data. Nutrient loads for the Buffalo, Prairie Height Subdivision, and Quail Creek Mobile Home Park wastewater treatment plants were estimated at 2.134 kg P and 3.401 kg N/Capita/yr.

A. Waste Sources:

1. Known municipal -

Name	Population Served	Treatment	Mean Flow ($m^3/d \times 10^3$)	Receiving Water
Bolivar	5,300	Trickling filter†	2.598	Piper Creek
Buffalo*	1,220	Trickling filter	0.462**	Lindley Creek
Prairie Heights Subdivision***	397	Stabilization pond	0.150**	Mile Branch/ Piper Creek
Quail Creek Mobile Home Park***	333	Stabilization pond	0.126**	Hominy Creek/ Pomme de Terre River

2. Known industrial - None

*U.S.EPA, 1971.
**Estimated at 0.3785 m^3/capita/day.
***Missouri Department of Natural Resources (manuscript).
†Trickling filter first three months, oxidation ditch after that time.

B. Annual Total Phosphorus Loading - Average Year:

1. Inputs -

Source	kg P/yr	% of total
a. Tributaries (nonpoint load) -		
A-2 Pomme de Terre River	9,670	46.5
B-1 Lindley River	2,295	11.0
E-1 Dry Fork Creek	175	0.8
b. Minor tributaries and immediate drainage (nonpoint load) -	940	4.5
c. Known municipal STP's -		
Bolivar	4,905	23.6
Buffalo	1,365	6.5
Prairie Heights Subdivision	450	2.2
Quail Creek Mobile Home Park	380	1.8
d. Septic tanks* -	25	0.1
e. Known industrial - None		
f. Direct precipitation** -	555	2.7
Totals	20,760	100.0
2. Output - A-1 Pomme de Terre River	12,680	
3. Net annual P accumulation -	8,100	

*Estimate based on 50 lakeside residences, 1 park, and 6 camps.
**Estimated (see NES Working Paper No. 175).

C. Annual Total Nitrogen Loading - Average Year:

1. Inputs -

Source	kg N/yr	% of total
a. Tributaries (nonpoint load) -		
A-2 Pomme de Terre River	289,920	47.8
B-1 Lindley River	132,930	21.9
E-1 Dry Fork Creek	18,630	3.1
b. Minor tributaries and immediate drainage (nonpoint load) -	112,990	18.6
c. Known municipal STP's -		
Bolivar	10,775	1.8
Buffalo	4,160	0.7
Prairie Heights Subdivision	1,330	0.2
Quail Creek Mobile Home Park	1,130	0.2
d. Septic tanks* -	990	0.2
e. Known industrial - None		
f. Direct precipitation** -	34,170	5.6
Totals	607,035	100.0
2. Output - A-2 Pomme de Terre River	433,540	
3. Net annual N accumulation -	173,495	

*Estimate based on 50 lakeside residences, 1 park, and 6 camps.
**Estimated (see NES Working Paper No. 175).

D. Mean Annual Nonpoint Nutrient Export by Subdrainage Area:

Tributary	kg P/km²/yr	kg N/km²/yr
Pomme de Terre River	14	406
Lindley River	8	446
Dry Fork Creek	9	640

E. Mean Nutrient Concentrations in Ungaged Streams:

Tributary	Mean Total P (mg/l)	Mean Total N (mg/l)
C-1 Ingalls Creek	0.019	1.209
D-1 Piper Creek	0.727	1.767
F-1 Abels Branch	0.038	1.334
G-1 Jordan Creek	0.019	1.137
H-1 Brush Creek	0.021	1.297

Nutrient concentrations in tributary D-1, Piper Creek, appear greatly inflated when compared to the other ungaged tributaries to Pomme de Terre Reservoir. This inflation is probably a result of impaction from the Bolivar and Prairie Heights Subdivision sewage treatment plants upstream.

f. Yearly Loadings:

In the following table, the existing phosphorus annual loading is compared to the relationship proposed by Vollenweider (1975). Essentially, his eutrophic loading is that at which the receiving waters would become eutrophic or remain eutrophic; his oligotrophic loading is that which would result in the receiving water remaining oligotrophic or becoming oligotrophic if morphometry permitted. A mesotrophic loading would be considered one between eutrophic and oligotrophic.

Note that Vollenweider's model may not apply to lakes with short hydraulic retention times or in which light penetration is severely restricted by high concentrations of suspended solids in the surface waters.

	Total Yearly Phosphorus Loading ($g/m^2/yr$)
Estimated loading for Pomme de Terre Reservoir	0.66
Vollenweider's eutrophic loading	0.64
Vollenweider's oligotrophic loading	0.32

V. LITERATURE REVIEWED

Missouri Department of Natural Resources, manuscript. Water Quality Management Basin Plan for Osage - Gasconade River Basin. Water Quality Program, Division of Environmental Quality, Jefferson City, Missouri.

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U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. 1975. National Eutrophication Survey Methods 1973-1976. Working Paper No. 175. National Environmental Research Center, Las Vegas, Nevada, and Pacific Northwest Environmental Research Laboratory, Corvallis, Oregon.

Vollenweider, R. A. 1975. Input-Output Models With Special Reference to the Phosphorus Loading Concept in Limnology. Schweiz. Z. Hydrol. 37:53-84.

VI. APPENDICES

APPENDIX A
CONVERSION FACTORS

CONVERSION FACTORS

Hectares x 2.471 = acres

Kilometers x 0.6214 = miles

Meters x 3.281 = feet

Cubic meters x 8.107×10^{-4} = acre/feet

Square kilometers x 0.3861 = square miles

Cubic meters/sec x 35.315 = cubic feet/sec

Centimeters x 0.3937 = inches

Kilograms x 2.205 = pounds

Kilograms/square kilometer x 5.711 = lbs/square mile

APPENDIX B
TRIBUTARY FLOW DATA

[illegible] FLOW INFORMATION FOR [illegible] [illegible]

LAKE CODE 2502 [illegible]

TOTAL DRAINAGE AREA OF LAKE(S) =A= 1592.4

YEAR	SUB-DRAINAGE AREA(S)	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	NORMALIZED FLOW(CFS) JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
2502A	1592.4	5.51	5.22	5.48	5.68	24.92	3.44	3.01	2.35	4.82	7.59	8.54	11.38
2502C	791.8	4.56	4.23	4.58	4.79	4.36	4.25	3.46	2.41	3.48	3.31	3.54	2.44
2502D	297.8	2.39	2.41	5.35	4.39	4.45	1.73	1.34	0.34	1.38	2.55	2.15	2.83
2502E	78.7	8.29	8.51	8.46	8.79	1.82	8.51	8.51	8.12	8.27	8.25	8.17	8.38
2502Z	182.5	3.17	4.45	6.41	6.57	6.97	3.06	2.61	1.38	2.35	2.89	2.35	2.46

SUMMARY

TOTAL DRAINAGE AREA OF LAKE = 1592.4
SUM OF SUB-DRAINAGE AREAS = 1592.4

TOTAL FLOW IN = 141.35
TOTAL FLOW OUT = 132.46

PEAK MONTHLY FLOWS AND DAILY FLOWS(CFS)

SUB-DRAINAGE	MONTH	YEAR	PEAK FLOW	DAY	FLOW	DAY	FLOW	DAY	FLOW
2502A	3	74	12,489	5	24,723				
	10	74	3,171	19	3,115				
	11	74	4,169	4	3,268				
	12	74	24,123	5	24,468				
	1	75	17,448	8	3,541				
	2	75	15,966	8	15,261				
	3	75	8,336	15	8,336				
	4	75	2,598	19	1,447				
	5	75	1,346	1	1,218	17	1,383		
	6	75	1,539	7	1,189	21	2,024		
	7	75	4,821	8	1,441				
	8	75	1,383	23	1,383				
2502C	9	74	1,105	14	1,486				
	11	74	1,464	19	1,442				
	12	74	10,227	4	10,421				
	1	75	7,644	5	11,233				
	2	75	10,338	26	3,511				
	3	75	27,288	22	108,439				
	4	75	11,765	15	11,246				
	5	75	4,988	19	4,244				
	6	75	6,343	1	6,729				
	7	75	2,577	7	1,481	21	1,433		
	8	75	1,481	28	1,366				
			1,466	23	1,361				

APPENDIX C

PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL DATA

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

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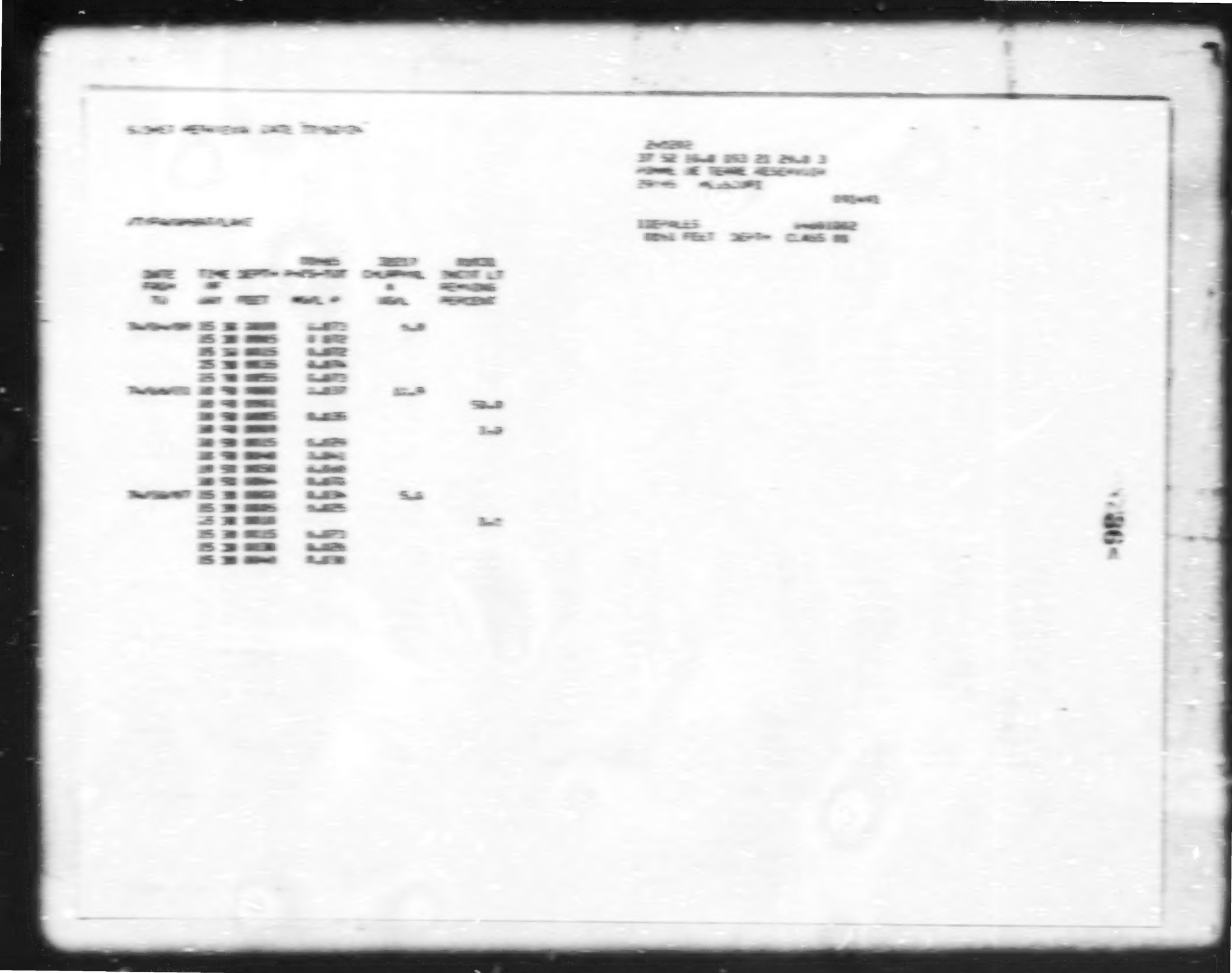

APPENDIX D

TRIBUTARY AND WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLANT DATA

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DATE	TIME	DEPTH	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
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TO	DAY	FEET	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
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[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

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DATE	TIME	DEPTH	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
FROM	OF		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
TO	DAY	FEET	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

DATE	TIME	DEPTH	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
FROM	OF		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
TO	DAY	FEET	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	12	25	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	12	15	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	10	70	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	12	85	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	11	45	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	11	45	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		
[illegible]	12	25	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	12	30	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	11	30	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	12	30	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	12	30	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	13	60	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	12	30	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	13	60	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

* [illegible]
[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

DATE	TIME	DEPTH	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	FEET	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
04/29/94	12 45		1.695	4.598	3.625	6.815	6.315
04/30/94	12 25		6.364	6.488	3.315	6.815	6.426
04/11/94	10 40		2.448	6.618	6.198	6.825	6.825
04/12/94			1.695	6.488	6.629	6.815	6.629
05/04/94	14 15		1.529	6.598	6.332	6.887	6.0194
05/02/94	12 35		4.529	3.781	1.668		
05/03/94	12 45		1.459	1.188	6.869	6.826	6.838
05/04/94	13 00		1.459	1.958	6.855	6.838	6.828
05/05/94	11 55		6.488	2.268	6.155	6.845	6.868
05/05/94	12 45		6.759	1.689	6.365	6.815	6.828
05/06/94	12 45		6.294	2.188	6.315	6.845	6.868
05/06/94	13 00		6.638	6.958	6.348	6.865	6.838
05/07/94	12 45		6.258	6.625	6.629	6.828	6.838
05/09/94	13 30		6.625	6.468	6.958	6.815	6.388

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DATE	TIME	DEPTH	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
FROM	OF		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
TO	DAY	FEET	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

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DATE	TIME	DEPTH	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	14	50	[illegible]	1.270	0.615	0.005	0.010
[illegible]	13	40	0.940	1.130	0.490	0.005	0.015
[illegible]	10	45	0.400	1.280	0.345	0.015	0.020
[illegible]	11	25	0.570	1.480	0.020	0.010	0.020
[illegible]	14	50	0.270	0.590	0.015	0.005	0.010
[illegible]	11	00	0.320	2.350	0.094		
[illegible]	13	10	0.470	0.900	0.072	0.0054	0.020
[illegible]	12	45	0.075	1.000	0.035	0.0054	0.020
[illegible]	13	00	0.940	0.590	0.035	0.005	0.010
[illegible]	13	50	0.055	0.700	0.050	0.0054	0.020
[illegible]	11	00	0.025	2.100	0.100	0.005	0.020
[illegible]	13	30	0.065	0.900	0.030	0.010	0.020
[illegible]	13	00	0.020	0.950	0.050	0.010	0.030
[illegible]	13	00	0.060	1.090	0.050	0.010	0.040

[illegible]

APPENDIX E

PARAMETRIC RANKINGS OF LAKES SAMPLED BY NES IN 1974

STATE OF MISSOURI

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